

## A WOMAN'S WISH.

Think, dear love, if we had known  
 another year had flown  
 should have drifted far apart,  
 for years elapsed heart to heart,  
 who think we had been more tender?

To know your heart so well  
 could look in your eyes and tell  
 what was there; but now, to-day,  
 should meet, you would turn away  
 letting me see your eyes.

If you'd look just once again,  
 should I find there, hate or pain,  
 or longing or coldness, dear,  
 show my heart leaps to dream it—a tear,  
 bring me back again?

## Common School Education Should Stop.

York Sun.]

Butler, who put more meat in  
 inaugural message than we are ac-  
 cused to find in a dozen such State  
 messages put together, treated the ques-  
 tion of public education in the right  
 way. "Our school money is diverted  
 to the many to whom it does belong  
 the few to whom it does not belong,"  
 a sound remark, which applies  
 to New York as much as to Massachu-  
 setts, and its utterance is as much need-  
 ed as there.

Because the people are willing to ex-  
 pend money on free education, quacks,  
 cranks and various interested individ-  
 uals have been gradually extending the  
 use of instruction, so that it is no  
 longer confined to the elementary branch-  
 es required by the many, but is in-  
 cluding the purely ornamental  
 studies required by the few. The con-  
 sequence has been an extravagant in-  
 crease in the appropriations; the cost  
 of education in the fancy additions, and  
 keeping up colleges set up in pursu-  
 it of the extension, being far greater  
 than for ordinary common school  
 education. The number of teachers has  
 multiplied, and high salaries  
 have been employed instead  
 of moderate pay.

Butler would do away with all  
 the perversions of the school fund, and  
 restore to the Massachusetts legisla-  
 ture to go back to sound prin-  
 ciples, saying:

Restrict the branches taught in the pri-  
 mary schools by law specifically to spell-  
 ing, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geo-  
 graphy, history—preferably of the United States  
 and require that these shall be taught upon  
 a system, to the same grade of school-  
 ing, in every common school in the Com-  
 monwealth. When the scholar can show  
 examination, that he is well grounded  
 in the elementary English branches, then  
 he is admitted to a school of higher  
 grade, where line drawing for industrial  
 purposes, bookkeeping, algebra,  
 geometry, the rudiments of the Latin and  
 French languages, chemistry, physics, with  
 all philosophy in a rudimentary degree,  
 there a common school education  
 stop."

That is the true republican doctrine  
 the main. But why does not Gen.  
 Butler stop with elementary education  
 and let the State provide money for  
 instruction beyond that which is  
 rudimentary and essential to  
 the child, then let it lay out the extra  
 money on colleges on Latin schools,  
 on industrial schools, where the  
 child can get training which they can  
 actually use in earning their living.  
 Hundred boys and girls want the  
 kind of instruction, where one  
 wants the classics and mathemat-  
 ics of the college.

The Women Score One.  
 Appeal.]

The women have scored one, and a big  
 one. The Tariff Commission re-  
 list of the manufacturing indus-  
 try of the United States, taken from  
 census of 1880. That list informs  
 us that there are more than 6000  
 establishments in the country making  
 clothing, to the value of more than  
 \$100,000,000. Of women's clothing, there  
 are more than 600 makers, who make to  
 value of little more than \$30,000,000.  
 It is; 6000 tailors' shops and \$200-  
 000,000, against 600 milliners' shops and  
 \$30,000,000. Add to the men's side  
 of the scale, brandy and soda, and some other  
 things that it does not do to talk about,  
 the complaints about dressmakers'  
 and the consequent of *ceteris*, make  
 a small show. Of course the men will  
 say that a good many women  
 make by going with bare arms and  
 bosoms, but that will not go near  
 making up the difference. The fact  
 is, according to the statistics, that  
 husbands and the sons are spending  
 money on their dress than the  
 daughters, who are often  
 of the necessary articles of  
 life as to be absolutely left  
 "nothing to wear." Indeed, there  
 is to be some appearance of reason  
 that is urged on behalf of fashion,  
 the few garments men's stingsness  
 to women, have to be changed first  
 one shape then into another, so as  
 to keep the appearance of wearing the  
 old things all the time. Statistics  
 of some truths in favor of the women  
 now. Who knows what a top-  
 sy-turvy of ideas there will be when  
 we obtain political power, and have  
 statistics got up as they should be?

## Brazilian Coffee Plantation.

One of the largest coffee plantations  
 in the Fazenda Santa Catharina,  
 100 miles from Rio Janeiro, be-  
 longed to Baron de Monteiro. It covers  
 an area of more than twenty square  
 miles, contains 1,700,000 bearing trees,  
 employs 600 slaves, who are subject  
 to the most rigid discipline, and, in  
 much like machines as it is pos-  
 sible for human beings to become. They  
 were taken care of, however, and the  
 plantation maintains a private hospital with  
 a physician and assistants for  
 the slaves.

## JAY GOULD.



Jay Gould was born at Stratton's Falls,  
 Delaware County, New York, in the year  
 1836. His father, John B. Gould, who  
 died in 1866, was a well-to-do farmer,  
 and small store-keeper. Young Gould  
 early betrayed symptoms of genius and  
 self-reliance, for he had scarcely got well  
 into his school days till he regarded him-  
 self already a man, and invented a mouse-  
 trap. This latter has been considered  
 by some as either a bitter sarcasm upon  
 the unwieldy dimensions of the great,  
 square, unsightly, white frame house in  
 which he was born, or a graphic fore-  
 shadowing of his subsequent operations  
 in Wall Street. Be this as it may, he  
 passed his childhood like most other  
 country lads of that period, with this  
 difference, that he was studious, reticent,  
 and had the advantages of a fair educa-  
 tion.

When sixteen years of age, he made  
 his first move in life, and became a clerk  
 at a "Squire Burhan," at Roxbury, two  
 miles from the Falls, who kept a small  
 store, remarkable for the variety, origi-  
 nality, and infinitesimal quantities  
 of its stock. Here his auditory nerve  
 became so susceptible that his employer  
 thought it altogether too sensitive for so  
 small an establishment. Mr. Burhan  
 had managed to obtain intelligence that  
 a very desirable piece of land was for  
 public sale, cheap, in Albany, and de-  
 termined to purchase it. This he cau-  
 tiously whispered to some parties in the  
 presence of his young employee. On  
 proceeding to put his design into execu-  
 tion, however, he found that, in the  
 interim, his clerk had become possessed  
 of the property, having availed himself  
 of the astuteness of his hearing.

The genius of Jay must have been of  
 no ordinary character, for before he was  
 twenty years of age he appeared sud-  
 denly a full-blown civil engineer, and  
 made a survey of Delaware County, a  
 map of which was published in 1856. As  
 there is no royal road to geometry, we  
 fear that his biographers have not done  
 justice to the studiousness or attainments  
 of their subject, for no mention is made  
 of how he became possessed of this un-  
 usual knowledge.

The influence of this successful opera-  
 tor and financier is so great, and his  
 management of the press so adroit and  
 far-seeing, that any object he sets before  
 him he is sure to attain. He is one of  
 the few men who never make a false  
 move, and who, consequently, never lose.  
 He is always on the wing, and if in his  
 travels he happens to come across a rail-  
 road, or any competing interest he wishes  
 to possess himself of, he at once sets  
 about obtaining it, either through money  
 or diplomacy. If the owners refuse to  
 sell or come to any terms he thinks prop-  
 er to propose, he quietly intimates that  
 he will build a line right along side of  
 theirs, as he finds that one through that  
 precise region is necessary to the success  
 of some other of his projects. This sel-  
 dom fails to accomplish the desired end,  
 and hence the aid of his open hand or  
 the pressure of his heel is felt through-  
 out most, if not all, the lines of inter-  
 communication on this continent.

Mr. Gould is a married gentleman, and  
 resides with his wife and family—the  
 oldest of whom is a lad of about 14  
 years—at his magnificent residence,  
 Irvington, on the Hudson. Whatever  
 objectionable traits may be set down to  
 his character, he is, most assuredly, pos-  
 sessed of some of marked excellence.  
 He is an affectionate father and husband,  
 and, when the cares of the day are laid  
 by, prefers the bosom of his family and  
 the society of his books to any other en-  
 joyment on earth. His son, it is said, is  
 a youth of great promise, and likely to  
 evince, in due time, some of his leading  
 characteristics.

## A Sad Reunion.

A FATHER AND SON, AFTER A LONG  
 SEPARATION, MEET IN THE PENITEN-  
 TIARY.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—A sensa-  
 tional and sad reunion between a father and  
 son took place yesterday afternoon at  
 the State prison, Jeffersonville. Several  
 years ago Patrick Gleason, who lived in  
 Wayne county, Ind., left home and never  
 returned. His absence was not thought  
 strange, however, as he had some family  
 troubles, which annoyed him consid-  
 erably, and he had several times threat-  
 ened to leave. He had one son, named  
 Thomas Gleason, who was then about  
 eighteen years of age. Years passed  
 away, and not a word was heard from  
 the missing father by the mother or son,  
 and he was considered as dead. The  
 young man, as he grew older, developed  
 a very wild disposition and was frequent-  
 ly in trouble, but managed to escape  
 justice, until a few months ago, when he  
 was arrested for grand larceny. He was  
 tried in the Circuit Court of Wayne  
 county and sentenced to the penitentiary.  
 He arrived at the prison on Monday and  
 was at once arrayed in his striped suit  
 and had his hair and beard shaved close-  
 ly. He was then conducted through the  
 workshops, and in passing a line of con-  
 victs, to his surprise and shame, he dis-  
 covered his missing father among the  
 group. The recognition was a mutual  
 one, and the meeting affected those pres-  
 ent almost to tears. The father was  
 serving out a sentence for the same crime  
 that had brought his son within the  
 walls.

## THE INSANE POET.

(These lines, by John Clare, were written  
 in an asylum, where he remained 22 years.)

I am! yet what I am who cares to know,  
 My friends forsake me like a memory lost,  
 I am the self-consumer of my woes,  
 They rise and vanish, an oblivious host,  
 Shadows of life, whose very soul is lost,  
 And yet I am—I live—though I am tossed

Into the nothingness of scorn and noise,  
 Into the living sea of waking dream,  
 Where there is neither sense of life nor  
 joy.

But the huge shipwreck of my own ex-  
 tremity,  
 And all that's dear—Even those I loved the  
 best,  
 Are strange—Nay, they are stranger than  
 the rest!

I long for scenes where man has never trod,  
 For scenes where woman never smiled nor  
 wept;

There to abide with my Creator, God,  
 And sleep, as I in childhood sweetly  
 slept,  
 Full of high thoughts, unborn. So let me  
 lie.

The grass below—above, the vaulted sky.

## Being on Time.

The habit of being on time, never a  
 minute behindhand, is one of the great-  
 est helps to success in life. While, on  
 the other hand, to get into the way of  
 delaying, keeping others waiting, not be-  
 ing prompt, punctual, and ready, is the  
 secret cause of failure in ten thousand  
 cases, many of which I have seen in the  
 course of my life. We notice it in child-  
 ren. What you are in the morning, you  
 will be at noon, and probably at night.  
 "The child is father of the man," just as  
 the trig is bent, etc. The family meet  
 in the morning for worship and break-  
 fast; one child is late. She is usually  
 late, the same one. She was behind-  
 hand in getting herself ready; the rest  
 waited for her a few moments and then  
 went on without her, and presently she  
 came, disturbing all and making herself  
 disagreeable and then uncomfortable.  
 The boy with such a disposition is late  
 at school, not prepared with his lessons,  
 always just a little behindhand in every-  
 thing. Perhaps he goes to college or  
 into business, trade or profession, and if  
 he is dependent on his own exertions he  
 makes a failure in everything.

"Forty years ago I knew two smart  
 boys, helpers in a grocery-store. They  
 were brothers. They seemed to be made  
 of steel springs, so quick, prompt and de-  
 cisive were they in filling every order.  
 They were poor boys, apprentices then.  
 But they worked as if the concern was  
 their own, and success depended on their  
 energy, push and faithfulness. Now  
 they live on one of the fashionable ave-  
 nues of New York in their own large man-  
 sions, retired from the grocery business,  
 in which they made their fortunes. Hold-  
 ing important trusts, they are useful  
 and respected citizens and Christians.  
 They owe their success solely, under  
 God, to their own promptness in  
 performing every promise, in being  
 always ahead rather than be-  
 hind time. And there are mechanics and  
 tradesmen with whom I once had deal-  
 ings and now have deserted, because they  
 never would fulfil an order in season,  
 would not send a thing home to me when  
 they promised, and invariably kept me  
 waiting whatever might be my dis-  
 tress to be served. This vice runs in  
 the blood sometimes, and whole families  
 are distinguished by taking it easy, time  
 enough, yet, being their motto and  
 rule. They drop behind in the race of  
 life. They would be run over if some  
 one did not pick them up and help them  
 on. Half the world has this work to do  
 besides doing its own. In the absence  
 of positive crime, this habit of taking it  
 easy causes the poverty and failure of  
 the greater part of the human family.  
 with the same chances, with equal health  
 and wits, in the same field, one man suc-  
 ceeds and another makes a dead failure.  
 And why? Because one took time by  
 the forelock, was ever prompt, and there-  
 fore prosperous. The other was always  
 a little behindhand, and by-and-by so far  
 behind as to be counted out as of no ac-  
 count.

"When you are old enough yourselves  
 to meet and move with men and women  
 in business and good works of life, you  
 will soon find some who are late at the  
 appointed time, who come bustling in,  
 ten or fifteen minutes after the hour,  
 saying, 'I had no idea it was so late,'  
 'my watch never deceived me before,' 'I  
 am very sorry to keep you waiting.' All  
 such managers are poor timber to make  
 boards of. If they had the grace of resig-  
 nation, they would make room for  
 somebody not always a little behind-  
 hand.

"The train starts at nine in the morn-  
 ing, and they reach the station two min-  
 utes late and are left. The boat goes at  
 five, and they arrive in time to be  
 laughed at by the passengers who see  
 them wiping the perspiration from their  
 heated brows. I knew a Georgia preach-  
 er who was holding forth in an asylum  
 to a congregation of the insane. He  
 described a man on a scaffold about to  
 be hung, while in the distance comes a  
 messenger on horseback bringing a par-  
 don. But the hour of fate was just at  
 hand; a minute or two and it would be  
 too late. The preacher drew out the  
 agony, by talking and talking, till one  
 of his crazed hearers cried, 'Can't you  
 hurry up a little? They'll hang that  
 man if you don't!' And when I see  
 people dilly-dallying, wasting precious  
 time in doing nothing, I long to tell them  
 to hurry up, for life, soul, salvation may  
 be lost if they are only a little behind-  
 hand. It is so in every relation, calling  
 and duty in life. It is the one principle  
 on which the prize of success in this  
 world depends, and immortal glory be-  
 yond.—Ireneans, in N. Y. Observer.

## Armed to the Teeth

It is a very common expression, but we  
 think that armed to embellish and preserve  
 them to a ripe old age is decidedly more  
 appropriate. This can be done by keep-  
 ing yourself supplied with a bottle of that  
 splendid dentifrice, Fragrant Soso-post,  
 which will beautify the teeth and preserve  
 them from the ravages of decay. Soso-  
 post contains no acids or gritty substances  
 which injure the enamel, but is composed  
 of rare and antiseptic herbs, which have  
 a beneficial effect on the whole economy of  
 the mouth. Sold by druggists.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## \$30,000 FOR \$2.

52d

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These Drawings occur on the last day of each month  
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N. R.—The Company has now on hand a large  
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1 Prize	\$30,000	100 of \$100 each	\$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 of 50 each	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	500 of 20 each	10,000
10 of \$1,000 each	10,000	1,000 of 10 each	10,000
20 of 500 each	10,000		
9 of 300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700		
9 of 200 each, Approximation Prizes	1,800		
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1,000 Prizes	\$112,400		

Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.

27 Tickets, \$50. 55 Tickets, \$100.

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## -IN THE-

## ORDINARY DRAWING

## -OF THE-

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There are only 23,000 Tickets issued and 974 Prizes

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Only 23,000 Tickets and 1204 Prizes.

Schedule:

1 Capital Prize,	\$8,000
1 Capital Prize,	2,500
1 Capital Prize,	1,000
1 Capital Prize,	1,500
2 Prizes, \$500 each	500
20 Prizes, 50 "	1,000
942 Prizes, 10 "	9,420
2 Approximations, \$100 each, to the num- ber preceding and following the num- ber drawing the \$8,000,	200
2 Approximations, \$50 each (as above)	100
2 Approximations of \$25 each (as above) to the \$1,000	50
230 Additional prizes of \$3 each to the 230 tickets having ascending numbers the two terminal units of the number drawing the Capital Prize,	1,150
1,204 Prizes, American Gold, \$25,420	

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